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REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year ending 31st December, 1947.



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1948

LEYLAND :

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
74, TOWNGATE,
LEYLAND, LANCS.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year ending 31st December, 1947.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council of the Urban District of Leyland

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health of Leyland for the year 1947.

In its statistics relating to births, deaths, infectious diseases, and other details of the health service will be found, details which are necessary in order to appreciate the work carried out throughout the year by the Department.

It was indicated in the report for 1946 that the Council had decided to appoint an Additional Sanitary Inspector to cover those sides of the work particularly connected with the cleanliness of food. In February, 1947, Mr. Walsh, from the staff of the Medical Officer of Health of Preston, was appointed, and took up his duties in this area in March. The increased staff has enabled a much closer supervision of the production of milk, and more frequent sampling of the product for cleanliness. Ice cream was also kept under close observation, in the methods of production, and in the bacterial content of the finished product. Sanitary defects and complaints of defects were investigated more expeditiously.

During the War, the normal inspection of factories and workshops was in abeyance. It was considered desirable during 1947 to commence a complete survey of all the places of employment in the district.

In the re-organisation of services for the enforcement of health, the younger end of the population and the people at work are usually well covered, but little thought appears to be devoted to those members of the community who have borne the stress and burden of former years, and who can now be considered to have retired from active life. In these difficult times of food and clothes rationing, rising costs of living generally, and the difficulties of obtaining the necessities of life without long waits at shops, the claims of the older people to some degree of consideration could not be overlooked. To ascertain the requirements, observations and complaints of their ages, a survey was commenced of the state of health, comfort, and nutrition of those people who had passed the three score and ten span of ages.

In the Annual Report for 1946, mention was made of the non-appearance of nervous diseases which, in the past, so usually followed a War. In 1947, however, this district, in common with large parts of the Country generally, was visited by an outbreak of Poliomyelitis. Fortunately, the number of cases was few, but energetic measures were adopted to warn the district of the presence of this disease, and an extensive investigation was made into each case.

Physical Features of the Area.

The Urban District comprises an irregular shaped area, with its greater diameter north and west. The height in the west is approximately 55 feet above the datum line rising in the east to 250 feet. On the whole, the area is level, and the rises and falls are of a gentle nature.

Geologically, the district lies on a plain of Triassic Rock, upon which are deposited a Lower Boulder Clay layer, a layer of Middle Drift Sand, and an Upper Boulder clay layer. In the southern part of the district, there is an outcrop of sand of considerable depth and approximately 400 yards in width. This outcrop dips steeply so that in the neighbourhood of Golden Hill it is some 80 feet below the surface. The three layers vary considerably in depth in different parts of the area.

Water is found in the Middle Drift-sand, and the presence of this probably accounted for the selection of this area by settlers in the distant past. The shallow wells in the sand layer became grossly contaminated, and at one time gave rise to an outbreak of Enteric Disease.

In the Midge Hall area there is a layer of peat some 12 feet in depth overlying the three layers of Glacial Drift.

Two small rivers, Lostock and Wymott run through the district on the western side. Both rivers overflow their banks in times of heavy rain.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area in Acres—3,798.

Population (Census 1931)—10,575.

Registrar General's estimate of Population (mid 1947)—14,410.

Number of inhabited houses (census 1931)—2,990.

Number of inhabited houses (Ratebook, 1947)—4,208.

Rateable Value—£81,910.

Sum represented by a penny rate—£324.

Social Conditions and Amenities of the District.

The district is mainly industrial, especially in the centre, but there are areas at the periphery devoted to farming pursuits. Industry is represented by a Motor Works, Rubber works, Cotton weaving, Bleach works, Munition works, and Paint works.

There was practically no unemployment in the area in 1947, nor could any mortality or morbidity be attributed to any form of employment in the district.

No review of the social conditions of an area would be complete without some account of the cultural background in which its inhabitants live. In Leyland, there are ten churches covering almost every aspect of religion, and attached to these churches there are three church halls where Sunday schools are held, and lectures, debates, dramatic art, dancing and music are enjoyed. There are two Dramatic Societies in the area which give plays and entertainment for the public as well as encouraging the art amongst young people.

There are two cinemas in the area, and there are two halls where public dances can be held.

In the realm of sport, the district is well catered for by grounds which are regularly used by six football or cricket teams, and there are three playing fields where the less skilled may enjoy similar sports. There is also a good nine hole golf course.

For those advancing in years, there are seven greens where the ancient sport of bowling may be played.

Vital Statistics.

Births.

<i>Live Births—</i>									M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	153	152	305
Illegitimate	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	5	9
Total									157	157	314
Birth Rate per 1,000 of population									21.7		
<i>Still Births—</i>											
Legitimate	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	0	3
Illegitimate	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—	—	—
Total									3	0	3
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births									9		

Infantile Mortality.

Death rate of infants under 1 year per 1,000 births	....	....	....	63
Death rate legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	....	....	....	66
Death rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	....	....	111	

Deaths.

Death rate per 1,000 population from all causes	....	....	....	....	10.1
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	....	....	....	....	15
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	3
Deaths from Puerperal Causes	....	....	....	....	Nil
Deaths from Measles	....	....	....	....	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	....	....	....	....	1

Comparative Table of Vital Statistics.

	Per 1000 of Population				Maternal Mortality Rate		
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Death Rate from Cancer	Per 1000 Live Births	Per 1000 Total Live and Still Births	Infantile Mortality Rate
Mean of 5 yrs. 1936-1940	15.9	11.5	0.43	1.16	4.33	4.12	49
Mean of 5 yrs. 1941-1945	18.2	10.9	0.31	1.38	0.69	0.67	42
1945	18.4	11.2	0.29	1.31	Nil	Nil	35
1946	18.6	11.0	0.28	1.54	3.75	3.67	33
1947	21.7	10.1	0.20	1.04	Nil	Nil	63
County of Lancaster	20.48	13.02	0.38	1.86	1.39	1.35	47
England and Wales	20.5	12.0	0.47	1.85	N.A.	1.17	41

(N.A., not available).

The Birth rate again showed an increase as compared with the previous year, and the Death rate showed a further decrease.

The Death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis showed a fall, and the death rate in infants under 1 year was unfortunately almost double that of the previous year.

The number of deaths from Cancer showed a decrease upon 1946.

A table analysing the causes of death is given below.

Analysis of Causes of Death.

Cause.	M.	F.	Total.
Diseases of the Heart	17	17	34
Cancer (all sites)	9	6	15
Intra Cranial Vascular Lesions	6	11	17
Bronchitis	—	10	10
Pneumonia (and other respiratory diseases)	2	3	5
Diseases of Digestion	5	2	7
Nephritis	5	6	11
Diseases of Circulatory System	1	2	3
Tuberculosis (all forms)	2	1	3
Influenza	—	1	1
Premature Births	3	—	3
Congenital Malformations, etc.	5	7	12
Suicide, Accident and Violence	3	5	8
Whooping Cough	1	—	1
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1	—	1
All Other Causes	6	9	15
Totals	66	80	146

The following Table shows some comparative figures over a period of the last 26 years.

Table of Two Decades.

Period	Per 1000 Population		Phthisis Death Rate	Enteric Fever		Diphtheria		Scarlet Fever		Diarrhoea Deaths	Infantile Mortality Rate
	Birth Rate	Death Rate		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths		
1921-1930	15.7	12.4	0.47	5	3	64	9	343	3	5	72
1931-1940	15.1	11.6	0.41	9	2	119	3	428	5	6	60
1941	16.1	10.2	0.44	2	1	22	1	64	—	—	53
1942	16.7	10.3	0.51	—	—	20	2	29	—	3	57
1943	19.1	11.5	Nil	1	—	10	—	53	—	1	42
1944	20.8	11.5	0.36	—	—	10	—	48	—	—	28
1945	18.4	11.2	0.29	—	—	5	1	27	—	2	35
1946	18.6	11.0	0.28	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	33
1947	21.7	10.1	0.20	—	—	—	—	34	—	1	63

Causes of Death.

Diseases of the Heart produced the largest number of deaths in both males and females.

Cancer. The number of deaths from Malignant Diseases in all parts of the body showed a decrease upon 1946.

Bronchitis and Pneumonia caused, respectively, 10 and 5 deaths.

Intra Cranial Vascular Lesions produced 17 deaths. These deaths include all forms of “strokes” and provide some indication of the increasing age of the population and the greater strains of modern life.

Tuberculosis. Deaths from all forms of this disease showed a decline not only upon the previous year, but also upon the previous ten year average. The rate is also less than that of England and Wales and of Lancashire.

Infantile Mortality. Twenty deaths occurred in infants under 1 year of age, 12 of them were males and 8 females. The Infantile Mortality rate, 66 per 1,000 births is high compared with the rest of the Country, and with that of the County of Lancashire. The causes of death are given below :—

Prematurity	3
Congenital Malformation, Birth Injuries and Infantile Diseases	8

Maternal Mortality. There were no deaths recorded from diseases associated with pregnancy.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AREA.

Medical Officer of Health :—

G. G. Wray, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (not in general practice).

Other Public Appointments :—

M.O.H. Fulwood U.D.C.

M.O.H. Longridge U.D.C.

M.O.H. Walton-le-Dale U.D.C.

Senior County Medical Officer.

Sanitary Inspector :—H. Cheetham, Cert.R.San.I., Meat Certificate, R.S.I., Building Certificate (Higher National) (Distinction), Associate Member of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

Also Cleansing Superintendent.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :—G. Walsh, Cert.R.San.I. and S.I.E.J.B., Meat Certificate, R.S.I.

Public Vaccinator for the Area :—Dr. C. M. Willmott.

Certifying Factory Surgeon :—Dr. C. M. Willmott.

Laboratory Services.

The Laboratory of Wigan Royal Infirmary was used to examine specimens for the diagnosis of cases of Infectious Diseases, and for pathological specimens for ordinary diseases.

The following examinations were made :—

14 swabs for Diphtheria.

The Laboratory of Preston Royal Infirmary was used for the bacteriological examination of milks, for tests for Tubercle Bacillus in milks, and for tests for ice cream.

Ambulance Services.

Cases of Infection were removed in the Ambulance owned by the Infectious Diseases Joint Hospital Board at Heath Charnock.

Accidents, cases of illness, maternity cases and emergency cases of all kinds were transported in the ambulance and car owned and run by the Urban District Council.

In addition, Leyland Motors provide an ambulance service to remove accidents from their works to and from hospital.

The Council service consisted of one Austin Ambulance, and one car for sitting cases. The personnel was composed of one male and one female driver under the supervision of the Surveyor. The number of cases dealt with by this service in the period under review was :—

1495 Conveyed to the Preston Royal Infirmary.

183 Conveyed Home or to Other Hospitals.

Nursing in the Home.

These duties were performed by the Nurses employed by the Leyland Nursing Association. Two Nurses were employed. The Nursing Service in the future will be part of the services placed upon the County Council and by them delegated to the Health Division.

County Council Services in the Area.

Midwifery Service.

Two midwives employed whole-time by the Lancashire County Council resided in the area. Their names, addresses and telephone numbers were :—

Miss Toal, 30 Canberra Road, Leyland. Tel.: 81167.

Mrs. Ralphs, "Ashfield," Preston Rd., Euxton. Tel.: Chorley 2370.

Ante-natal Clinic.

Meetings were held weekly at the School Clinic in Somerset Road. Clinical examinations, advice and treatment were given to expectant mothers by the Obstetrical Specialist of the Preston Royal Infirmary and the County Council Scheme (Mr. Corbett). In cases of disproportion, abnormality, or difficulties in home conditions the mothers were admitted to the Maternity Sections of Preston Royal Infirmary or Sharoe Green Hospital. Where dental attention was necessary this was given by the County Council Dentist at the Clinic. Eight mothers received treatment and attended on 27 occasions.

The number of women who attended the Clinic in 1947 was 372 and they made 1194 attendances.

After delivery, mothers were encouraged to attend for examination, advice or any treatment necessary. The number who attended was 78 and they made 80 attendances.

The Child Welfare Centre.

This met every Wednesday afternoon at Quin Street Congregational School with an Assistant County Medical Officer and a County Health Visitor in attendance at each session. Each mother was advised upon infant care and management, and each baby received an examination for general nutrition and for abnormality. Minor treatment was given at the Centre or at the Clinic, and more serious defects were sent to general or specialised hospitals.

During the year 610 children attended and they made 5136 attendances.

The School Clinic was available for the treatment of Minor Ailments, Dental, Ophthalmic, and Orthopaedic conditions.

The Minor Ailments section which provided treatment for injuries, skin diseases, eye diseases and throat diseases was held on two days per week (Monday and Thursday). At these sessions parents brought their children for inspection, for advice, or for treatment. Children under school age also received treatment at the same sessions.

The number of children in attendance was 636 and they made 1975 attendances. 153 children under school age made 255 attendances.

Dental Clinic.

Children of all ages up to the time of leaving school were treated and, as stated above, treatment was also given to expectant mothers. 635 children attended on 1805 occasions. In all 1697 children attended for inspection. For the extraction of teeth 694 anaesthetics were given. The section was in charge of a County Dental Surgeon (Mr. Wignall) and a Dental Assistant.

Ophthalmic Clinic.

This section was held fortnightly (Friday afternoon) for the treatment of defective vision, of squint, or any other abnormalities of the eye. Dr. Hughes, one of the Ophthalmic Surgeons from Preston Royal Infirmary, attended. During 1947 212 schoolchildren attended and made 282 attendances.

Orthopaedic Clinic.

This clinic was held once per month (first Monday afternoon) when an Orthopaedic Surgeon. (Dr. Johnston) and an Orthopaedic Nurse were in attendance, in addition to other members of the County Staff. At this clinic attended children suffering from Deformities of bone or joint, and cases of Paralysis of all kinds. The children attending were inspected, received treatment, or were referred

to specialised hospitals for more extensive treatment. Parents in attendance were instructed in exercises, in management, and in general rehabilitation of the abnormalities. The Orthopaedic Nurse attended each Monday afternoon to give exercises, replaster, adjust and fit surgical appliances, and any other treatment required. The number of children in attendance was 190 and they attended for inspection or treatment on 565 occasions.

Where extensive hospital treatment was required, these children were sent to the Lancashire County Council Orthopaedic Hospital at Biddulph.

Special Defects.

Children suffering from Blindness, Partial Sight, Deafness, or Mental Deficiency were referred to Special Schools or Institutions.

Blind Children were sent to Henshaw's Blind School, Manchester.

Partially Sighted Children to the Fulwood Partly Sighted School (This is really a sight-saving school in effect).

Deaf and Dumb Children were sent to the Royal Cross School in Preston.

Mentally Defective Children, after certification, became the charge of the Lancashire Asylums Board.

Tuberculosis.

Patients notified to be suffering from any form of this disease were dealt with by the Lancashire County Council Tuberculosis staff. The Dispensary for this area was in Chorley and persons suspected to be suffering from the disease presented themselves for examination and for X rays with a view to diagnosis. Patients suffering from the disease received treatment—medical, X ray, or light treatment, and were kept under regular observation. Where hospital or sanatorium treatment was required these patients were provided with the necessary accommodation.

The Dispensary was in charge of a Tuberculosis Medical Officer and a Nurse specially trained and qualified in Tuberculosis.

In this district the number of persons on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of the year was :—

	1947	1946
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	53	56
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18	22
	—	—
	71	78
	—	—

There were 9 primary notifications in 1947, and 4 deaths—all Pulmonary—occurred during the year. Twelve persons were removed from the register, 8 as “ recovered,” and 4 left the district.

The Table below gives the number of new cases and the deaths.

Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality in 1947.

Age Periods Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1 ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5 ....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....
10 ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15 ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20 ....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
25	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
35	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
45	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
55	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
65 upwds.	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Totals	5	1	1	2	3	1	—	....
	6		3		4		—	

Venereal Disease.

Under the County Scheme patients suffering from these diseases received treatment at the Special Clinic attached to the Preston Royal Infirmary.

Hospital Accommodation.

Infectious Diseases were admitted to the Joint Hospital at Heath Charnock. The number of cases admitted to this hospital in 1947 was 29. In addition 2 cases of Poliomyelitis were removed to Preston Royal Infirmary for treatment.

Small-pox cases—there were none—would be admitted to the Blackburn Smallpox Hospital at Feniscowles.

General Disease. Four hospitals were available for patients from this district :—

- (1) Preston Royal Infirmary.
- (2) Chorley Hospital.
- (3) St. Joseph's Hospital, Mount Street, Preston.
- (4) Sharoe Green Municipal Hospital, Preston.

All these hospitals were extensively used by persons from this district.

The Prevalence and Control of Infectious Diseases.

In 1947 the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified was 147 as compared with 356 in 1946. This decrease was accounted for by a reduced number of cases of Measles. The number of cases

of Scarlet Fever was about the average number for the district. The absence of Diphtheria should be noted. Only two cases of Poliomyelitis were notified and these were thoroughly investigated. Posters warning parents of the risks to the children of bathing in rivers, pools, etc., were exhibited throughout the district. All medical practitioners were notified of the presence of the disease in the district. Probably there were many mild and transient cases of this disease which were not notified.

The Table below gives the analysis of cases :—

Notifiable Disease	Total Cases Notified												Total Deaths	Hospital	
	Total Cases all Ages	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 & over	Total Cases Removed to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to the district
Scarlet Fever	34	....	....	2	1	5	22	4	....	....	....	....	....	29	....
Measles.....	76	3	15	7	11	19	20	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Whooping Cough.....	35	1	3	3	6	7	14	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....
Totals	147	4	19	12	18	31	56	5	....	1	....	....	1	31	....

It was not necessary to close any of the schools on account of Infectious Disease in 1947.

Immunisation Against Diphtheria.

This measure to control the occurrence of Diphtheria, especially amongst children, was continued throughout the year. Most of these children received their protective inoculations from General Practitioners in the district. There were no sessions at the Schools during the year.

In the period under review, 147 children under the age of five years were protected and 6 children of school age were immunised. An enumeration of the number of children known to be immunised was made and showed that 714 under school age and 1,451 of school age (with a total of 2,165) were protected by immunisation in this district. With the child population in the district estimated at 1,190 and 1,960 in the respective groups, the percentage of children immunised in 1947 was under 5 group, 60%, 5 to 15 group, 78%, and a percentage for all children up to 15 years of 68%.

To these percentages must be added those children who were immunised privately, probably an additional 5% to each group.

A number of children were immunised at the Clinic during the year.

The degree of protection possessed by the children of this district against Diphtheria was sufficient to prevent the occurrence of cases of the disease. In order to extend the period of immunity enjoyed by these children already immunised for 4 years or more it will be necessary to reinforce their immunity by a single further dose of serum. All parents attending the Child Welfare Centre are supplied with a leaflet urging this to be done especially before the child enters school.

Under the National Health Service Act, Immunisation will be transferred from the local authority to the Health Division.

The Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk and Milk Production.

All the farms were inspected regularly and also the vehicles in which the milk was delivered.

The number of farms in the district was 29 with an approximate number of cows 510. The number of cowkeepers including the dairy farms was 31. There were 15 milk purveyors (other than cowkeepers). All these farms were kept in satisfactory order and no alterations or improvements were carried out during the year.

In the Annual Report for 1946 it was mentioned that no samples of milk were taken for Bacteriological tests, except at the schools, owing to shortage of staff.

With the appointment of an additional Sanitary Inspector it has been possible in 1947 to correct that deficiency.

The number of samples of milk taken for submission to Bacteriological tests was 51. Of these 42 were satisfactory, 9 unsatisfactory. Forty-four of these samples were tested for the presence of the Tubercle Bacillus, of which 43 were negative and 1 contained the germ. This latter sample was reported to the Ministry of Agriculture through the County Medical Officer of Health. As a result of their enquiries one cow was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Five samples of Pasteurised Milk were examined. All were found to be correctly heat treated.

The County Sampling Officer, assisted by the Council's Sanitary Inspectors, took 45 formal samples of milk from producers in the district and 9 "Appeal to cow" samples. All were genuine with the exception of the following :—

<i>Sample.</i>	<i>Result.</i>	<i>Action Taken.</i>
1 formal milk.	Deficient 36.6 per cent fat	Prosecution. Vendor fined £2 and 4 gns. costs.
1 formal milk.	Deficient 4.1 per cent solids-not-fat ; contained 2.0 per cent extraneous water	Vendor cautioned and further samples obtained.
1 formal milk.	Deficient 17.2 per cent solids-not-fat ; contained 15.9 per cent extraneous water	} Prosecution. Vendor fined £2 and 6gns. costs.
1 formal milk.	Deficient 8.9 per cent solids-not-fat : contained 7.8 per cent extraneous water	
1 formal milk.	Deficient 14.1 per cent solids-not-fat ; contained 13.8 per cent extraneous water	Prosecution. Vendor fined £2 and 4 gns. costs.

Meat and other Foods.

Inspections were made regularly of butchers' shops, shops and stalls of food retailers.

Approximately 16 cwts of meat and other foods were condemned and voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption. Further details of these will be found in Mr. Cheetham's Report appended.

Ice Cream.

Thirty-four samples of ice cream were taken and submitted to bacteriological tests. As a result of the tests these samples were placed in the following grades :

Grade I	....	....	....	....	....	3 satisfactory.
Grade II	....	....	....	....	....	12 fairly satisfactory.
Grade III	....	....	....	....	....	8 poor.
Grade IV	....	....	....	....	....	11 bad.

Every producer and retailer in the district was issued with the Ice Cream Regulations and every endeavour was made by visits, advice, and admonition to encourage the production of a clean and satisfactory product.

It was not necessary to take legal proceedings nor were there any outbreaks of food poisoning in the district in 1947.

Tuberculosis Order 1938.

As mentioned above, one cow was slaughtered under this order in the period under review.

Milk in School Scheme.

Practically all the milk used in the schools was heat treated (Pasteurised). The County Sampling Officer took samples of the milk used at each school and these samples were tested bacteriologically for cleanliness and also for the presence of the Tubercle Bacillus. All were satisfactory and free of Tuberculosis.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The County Sampling Officer (Mr. Smithson) took the following samples :

1 Gregory's powder.	2 Tea.
1 Cooking fat.	2 Table jelly.
2 Margarine.	2 Liquid paraffin.
2 Butter.	4 Zinc Ointment.
1 Lard.	1 Cod Liver Oil.
2 Gravy browning.	3 Castor Oil.
2 Liquorice powder.	1 Condensed milk.
3 Gelatine.	1 Bread.
2 Glaubers salts.	1 raisins.
1 Bread, brown.	2 Beef sausage.
1 Saccharin tablets.	2 Sugar.
1 Oatmeal.	3 Boric Ointment.
1 Lemon curd.	2 Curry powder.
2 Chocolate.	

All the above samples were certified by the Public Analyst to be genuine with the exception of the following :—

<i>Sample.</i>	<i>Result.</i>	<i>Action Taken.</i>
1 Saccharin tablets.	Not labelled in accordance with Saccharin (Control and Maximum Price) Order, 1944.	Vendor notified.
1 Beef sausage.	Meat content 35.5 per cent ; deficient 14.5 per cent meat	Formal sample obtained.
1 Beef sausage.	Deficient 46 per cent of minimum percentage of meat	Prosecution. Vendor fined £6 and 3 gns. costs.

Water Supply.

An account of the work of the water undertaking during the year will be found in Mr. Howe's report which is appended. The water is obtained from deep wells in the district of Clayton-le-Woods. This water is hard and to produce a water of softer qualities it is mixed with a supply of Thirlmere Water obtained from Manchester Corporation. The resultant mixture of these two supplies produces a water suitable for domestic as well as industrial use.

There were 13 houses not supplied from Leyland water mains, but five of these received a supply from Preston Rural District Council's mains. The other eight were supplied by wells of the shallow variety.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The area is well sewered, except on the outskirts. The Midge Hall, Longmeanygate, Dunkirk Lane West, portion of South Leyland Lane, Back Lane, Wigan Road, and Heald House Road sections are not yet sewered. These areas are less densely populated than the other parts of the district.

The main sewers convey their contents by gravity to the Sewerage Works which are situated on the West bank of the River Lostock at the Ulnes Walton boundary. The system of sewage disposal consists of a mechanical screen with a gravity flow to horizontal sedimentation tanks, and thence pumped to rotary mechanical arms operating over coke breeze aeration beds. Humus tanks are then used and the final effluent discharges into the River Lostock.

This plant is of comparatively recent design, is efficient, sufficient for the population, and produces a satisfactory effluent. It deals with some 750,000 gallons of sewerage daily.

Closet Accommodation.

The number of conversions to the water carriage system was 18 during the year. These were 9 in dwelling houses and 9 in one school. 111 closets yet remain to be converted when labour and materials are more freely available.

A table analysing the position for Dwelling Houses has been prepared by Mr. Cheetham and is given below.

	1920	1930	1940	1945	1946	1947
No. of privy closets	809	291	209	208	208	208
No. of pail closets	488	374	157	150	134	125
No. of waste water closets	11	11	11	11	11	11
No. of houses with fresh water closets	802	2128	3506	3701	3765	3885
No. of houses with dry ash pits	355	312	95	88	88	88
No. of premises with portable ash bins	720	2374	4194	4199	4231	4315

Public Cleansing.

In Mr. Cheetham's Report, which is appended, will be found the details of this service.

Sanitary Inspections.

The number of inspections for nuisances and for defects during the year was 580, and 470 defects were found. 433 of these were abated, 283 informal notices were served and 5 Statutory. There were no legal proceedings. Fuller details of these inspections will be found in Mr. Cheetham's Report.

Private Streets and Back Passages.

No work was undertaken for this purpose during 1947 except in connection with the housing sites.

The approaches to the Secondary Modern School and several other side streets are on the list for making up when labour and materials are available.

Schools.

There are eight schools in the district, most of these are modern, and three of them are old and inconvenient for scholastic purposes. Ventilation and lighting in the new schools are adequate, but in the three old schools, not so satisfactory. Extra classrooms were provided at four of the schools during the year.

The accommodation available is used to its full capacity, the Playgrounds are sufficient in the newer schools, but restricted in the older ones.

Playing Fields.

There are three playing fields available in the district. These are insufficient to cover all purposes, and the provision of one for each ward of the district would be a desirable objective.

Houses and Housing Conditions.

In 1947 68 prefabricated aluminium bungalows were erected by the local authority. In addition, 7 houses were erected by private enterprise.

At the end of the year, the Council had in course of erection 284 permanent houses and the number of applicants for houses was 750. The plan to provide a number of bungalows for aged people was in abeyance.

Overcrowding existed in parts of the district where two families shared a house, but without a complete house to house census of the district, the full extent of this overcrowding was not known.

There were many houses in the district where extensive repairs were necessary. Shortage of labour and the complex regulations to obtain materials limited severely the amount and number of repairs which could be undertaken. There are several houses which, by reason of disrepair and other defects, will be scheduled for demolition or for replacement when such is possible.

Factories, Workshops and Bakehouses.

General supervision was exercised over the sanitary conveniences and the hygiene of the various mills and factories. A survey of the factories and workshops of the district was commenced.

The bakehouses were inspected regularly. They were satisfactory.

The canteens and food kitchens were visited and inspected during the year. Their condition was quite satisfactory.

New Legislation in 1947.

The National Health Service Act. National Assistance Act. Children's Act.

Reports Appended.

- (1) Report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.
- (2) Water Report by Mr. Howe—Water Engineer.

I have the honour to be,

Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. G. WRAY,

Medical Officer of Health.

September, 1948.



THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

for the Year, 1947.

To the Chairman and Members of the Leyland Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Kelley and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the following report on the Sanitary work of the Health Department for the year 1947.

Restrictions on the release of building materials, along with the shortage of labour seriously delayed the carrying out of general repair work to property. Certificates of essentiality were required in numerous cases before repair work could be started, in addition to obtaining a Building Licence for repairs where the work was to cost more than ten pounds.

The following is a summary of the Sanitary Inspection work carried out during the year :—

[illegible]

	<i>Public Health.</i>	<i>Housing.</i>
Defective washing boiler	—	1
Perished mortar joints to brickwork	—	3
Broken W.C. Basins	117	—
Broken Lavatory Basins ...	9	—
Defective yard paving	3	—
Defective yard drains	9	—
Dilapidated ash-bins	61	—
Defective W.C. Cistern	13	—
Choked yard drains	157	—
Defective slop stone waste pipe	8	—
Septic Tank requiring cleansing	2	—
Defective Tippler Closet	1	—
Dilapidated pail to pail closet	3	—
Nuisance arising from ditches	3	—
Dilapidated structure to W.C.	2	—

Notices Served in 1947.

Under Public Health and Housing Acts :—Preliminary	283
Statutory	5

Housing.

One house in Bow Lane, the subject of a Demolition Order served in 1945, and two houses in Bent Lane, which were the subjects of a similar order were vacated and demolished. The tenants were re-housed by the Council.

Sixty-eight aluminium bungalows were erected and occupied on a new estate to the east of Bent Lane.

Work proceeded slowly throughout the year on the Broadfield estate, where two hundred and eighty-four houses are to be erected.

Food.

The undermentioned foods were inspected, and found unfit for human consumption :—

Eggs	21 Doz.
Fish (Raw)	126 lbs.
Fish (Tinned)	12 lbs. (19 tins).
Cereals	172 lbs.
Evaporated Milk	190 lbs. (251 tins).
Jam	3 lbs. (2 tins).
Vegetables (Tinned)	30 lbs. (25 tins).
Vegetables (Fresh)	4 cwts.
Fruit (Tinned)	49 lbs. (25 tins).
Fruit (Fresh)	76 lbs.
Meat (Tinned)	103 lbs. (16 tins).
Meat (Fresh)	186 lbs.

Milk.

Summary of information with reference to Farms and Dairies :—

No. of Dairy Farms	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29
Approximate number of cows	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	510
No. of Cowkeepers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31
No. of " Accredited " Farms	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
No. of " Accredited " Distributors	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
No. of " Pasteurised " Distributors	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
No. of " Tuberculin Tested " Distributors	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3

House Refuse :—Collection, Disposal and Salvage Work.

Throughout the greater part of the year the collection of household refuse, salvage, kitchen waste, pail closets and the emptying of privy middens was carried out by the following vehicles :—

Leyland Cub.

Morris Commercial, Two Ton.

Bedford, Two Ton.

In November delivery was made of the Lewin 8/16 Cubic Yard dustless loading refuse collecting vehicle, which had been ordered the previous year. The Bedford was disposed of by tender.

A weekly collection of household refuse, along with the refuse and salvage from the shops in the district was maintained throughout the year.

To prevent vandalism, and the misuse of the communal kitchen waste bins a start was made to provide each house with a covered kitchen waste bucket. Approximately two hundred of these buckets were delivered towards the end of the year. It is intended eventually to supply each house in the district with one, which will prevent the storage of putrefiable vegetable matter in the household ash-bin and so give rise to more hygienic conditions generally as well as improving the amount of kitchen waste which can be collected for processing into pig food.

The sum of £1,502 was realized from the sale of the various articles salvaged during the year.

The comparison of the weights of these items with 1946 is given below.

	1947			1946		
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Kitchen Waste	261	11	3	268	2	—
Paper	166	2	2	167	5	—
Tins		Nil		14	—	3
Bones	1	8	2	—	17	2
Rags	2	0	2	2	3	3
Carpets & Sacking	1	4	1	1	6	—
String	—	9	1	—	7	—
Mixed Metal	2	—	—	—	9	2
	434	16	3	454	11	2

RODENT CONTROL.

Arrangements were made with the Pests Division of the Ministry of Agriculture (which had taken over from the Ministry of Food) to train operatives from the industrial firms in the district in Rodent Control measures. A two day course of training was held at Ecclestone and five firms from Leyland were represented.

Premises.

During the year there were few complaints received of infestations of rats or mice. Five complaints of rats and two of mice were successfully dealt with.

Sewers.

As there had been no evidence of rat infestation in the main sewers during 1946 it was only necessary to make a token bait this year. Ten per cent of the man-holes were treated, there being no "take" recorded.

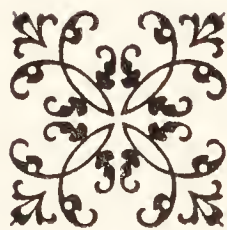
I am, Mrs. Kelley and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. CHEETHAM,

Sanitary Inspector,

Cleansing Superintendent.



LEYLAND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

WATER SUPPLY, 1947.

Details of the water consumption during 1947 are as follows :—

	<i>For Year.</i>	<i>Av. per day.</i>	<i>Average for head per day.</i>
Domestic	178,520,000	487,760	34 gals.
Trade (metered)	77,661,000	212,188	15 gals.
	<hr/> 256,181,000 <hr/>	<hr/> 699,948 <hr/>	<hr/> 49 gals. <hr/>

The estimated population supplied for Domestic purposes is 14,410.

The number of metered supplies is 299.

There are 13 premises not supplied from the public mains.

The trade consumption shows an increase of 1,920,000 galls. over 1946 whilst the domestic consumption shows an increase of 5,219,000 gallons.

A scheme is in preparation for a new supply main from the service reservoirs into the town. It is hoped to arrange for the sale of the existing 8" main to the Preston R.D.C.

No new mains were laid during the year.

A summary of maintenance work, to mains and fittings, carried out during the year is given below :—

Taps re-washed and inspected	1,000
Ball taps repaired and renewed	47
Repairs to stop taps and renewals	20
Hydrants renewed and repaired (including new ones fixed)	9
Burst mains repaired	24
Burst service pipes repaired	31
New services fixed	27
Meters fixed or changed for repairs	26
Mains are flushed quarterly.	

There are no waste detection meters on the distribution mains.

The question of new bye-laws is under consideration.

Water Analysis.

This is carried out by the Council's Consultant Analysts, Messrs Melling & Ardern, of Manchester. Nine reports have been received in respect of 22 samples taken for bacteriological examination.

In all cases except one the tests for the presence of B. Coli proved negative. In the one case, a test was made of water from No. 2 Borehole (which had been unused for a period of 13 months for repairs to the steam pump) before turning the supply into the service reservoirs. The test sample revealed a probable count of 3 B. Coli-aerogenes per 100 c.c. Further pumping to waste was undertaken until samples proved negative. The supply from this borehole was then turned into the public supply.

During the year, water was taken from Thirlmere and the boreholes in the proportion of approximately eight parts Thirlmere to one part borehole.

All the samples from the distribution mains revealed residual chlorine varying from .01 to .2, but the average appears to be in the neighbourhood of 0.038 (expressed in p.p. million).

The p.H. value was determined on five occasions, and the result varied between 6.8 and 7.7 and is generally about 7.2.

Typical bacteriological and chemical analysis of the supply in the distribution mains are set out below :—

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

Samples taken.	21st March, 1947.	10th November, 1947.
B. Coli aerogenes	Neg. in 1 cc. (5 tubes).	Neg. in 1 cc. (5 tubes).
	Neg. in 10 cc. (5 tubes).	Neg. in 10 cc. (5 tubes).
	Neg. in 50 cc. (1 tube).	Neg. in 50 cc. (1 tube).
Prob. No. per 100 ccs.	0.	0.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Sample taken 26th July, 1947.

	<i>Parts per 100,000</i>
Total solids in solution	10.5
Total hardness	6.5
Temporary hardness	5.4
Permanent hardness	1.1
Combined chlorine	1.3
Toxic metals	nil
Ammoniacal nitrogen (Free & Saline ammonia)	0.0025
Albuminoid nitrogen (Albuminoid ammonia)	0.001
Nitrous nitrogen (Nitrites)	nil
Nitric nitrogen (Nitrates)	0.04
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 26.7° C.	0.016
pH.	7.4

F. D. HOWE, M.I.Mun.E.,

Chartered Municipal Engineer,

Engineer & Surveyor,

Council Offices, LEYLAND.

